United Nations A/HRC/27/6

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 July 2014
English
Original: English/French

Human Rights Council
Twenty-seventh session
Agenda item 6
Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Côte d'Ivoire

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

GE.14-07583 (E) 280714 300714

1407583

Please recycle

Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
	Introduction	1–4	3
I.	Summary of the proceedings of the review process	5–126	3
	A. Presentation by the State under review	5–21	3
	B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review	22–126	5
II.	Conclusions and/or recommendations	127–130	14
Annex			
	Composition of the delegation		26

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its nineteenth session from 28 April to 9 May 2014. The review of Côte d'Ivoire was held at the 4th meeting, on 29 April 2014. The delegation of Côte d'Ivoire was headed by Mr. Gnénéma Mamadou Coulibaly. At its 10th meeting, held on 2 May 2014, the Working Group adopted the report on Côte d'Ivoire.

2. On 15 January 2014, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Côte d'Ivoire: Argentina, Botswana and Kuwait.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Côte d'Ivoire:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/19/CIV/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/19/CIV/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/19/CIV/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Côte d'Ivoire through the troika. Those questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review (UPR).

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the Ivorian delegation said that his country's national report had been submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21. The report had been prepared by a national universal periodic review team, the inherent difficulties faced by any administration emerging from a crisis notwithstanding. The results obtained had been extensively consolidated and shared with Ivorian civil society.

6. Structured around 13 main points, the Côte d'Ivoire report could be summarized in three themes: the development of the normative and institutional framework; follow-up to and implementation of the recommendations and commitments arising from the universal periodic review; and the expectations of Côte d'Ivoire in terms of capacity-building and technical assistance.

7. Côte d'Ivoire had made efforts to bring its legal provisions into line with international standards. The Ivorian authorities had taken many steps to strengthen the national normative and institutional framework by adopting a number of laws and establishing operational structures.

8. Côte d'Ivoire had adopted the law on the insertion of article 85 bis into title VI of the Constitution and on the International Criminal Court; the law on the establishment, remit, organization and operation of the National Human Rights Commission of Côte d'Ivoire in accordance with the Paris Principles; the law on marriage, whose objective was to create de facto and de jure equality in Ivorian households; the law to amend the Nationality Code in relation to the procedure for acquiring nationality by marriage; particular provisions concerning the acquisition of nationality by declaration; the law on rural landownership; and the bill on sustainable development.

9. Côte d'Ivoire had established several operational structures, including the Commission against Gender-Based Violence, the National Commission for the Family and the National Social Cohesion Programme.

10. In March 2012, Côte d'Ivoire had adopted the National Development Plan, a unifying framework for the implementation of all national development policies, structured around six areas: defence, security, justice and the rule of law; education, health, employment and social affairs; economy, agriculture and the private sector; infrastructure, water, energy and mines; environment, quality of life and habitat, public services; and culture, youth and sport.

11. The national policy for the promotion and protection of human rights, introduced by the Ivorian Government in 2011, was monitored by the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Civil Liberties. A bill on the protection of human rights defenders had been drafted in cooperation with civil society and adopted by the Council of Ministers in September 2013.

12. Côte d'Ivoire had made progress by acceding to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness in October 2013; to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict in March 2012; and to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in January 2012.

13. Côte d'Ivoire had ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa in March 2012, and the amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal in September 2013.

14. During the previous universal periodic review, Côte d'Ivoire had received 147 recommendations. It had accepted 108 of them, expressed reservations or observations in relation to 37 and rejected 2. Despite the many crises it had gone through, Côte d'Ivoire had spared no effort in ensuring that it implemented a large proportion of the recommendations.

15. The recommendations regarding the country's political situation and overcoming the crisis had been implemented fully, as was demonstrated by the adoption of the following measures: the organization of elections in the aftermath of the crisis in accordance with the Ouagadougou Agreement, the redeployment of the administration across the entire national territory, the establishment of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration authority, the establishment of the new National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles, the creation of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the ratification of the Rome Statute and full cooperation with the International Criminal Court, the establishment of a national post-crisis commission of inquiry, the establishment of a special investigation unit, the introduction of human rights and citizenship education into curricula, and the adoption of a national strategy on sustainable development.

16. The recommendations being implemented were primarily related to the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights. The Ivorian people welcomed the Government's efforts in many development sectors, such as health, through the

refurbishment, construction and fitting out of health facilities, the provision of free medical care for mothers and children, and specific programmes to combat pandemics (AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, etc.); education, through the refurbishment of the 5 public universities, the construction and refurbishment of 4,478 primary- and secondary-school classrooms, the recruitment, as an exceptional measure, of 8,000 teachers, the introduction of school canteens and the distribution of 6,880,600 textbooks and 5,762,334 school kits that had enabled more than 90 per cent of students enrolled in primary school to take advantage of free education; and road infrastructure.

17. Ivorians also welcomed the increase in the minimum wage, from 35,000 CFA francs (70 dollars) to 60,000 CFA francs (120 dollars). Similarly, State workers had received a salary increase in January 2014.

18. Côte d'Ivoire was determined to implement the recommendations of the universal periodic review. However, because of a lack of resources, it had not been able to fully implement them given other priorities in the aftermath of the crisis.

19. Côte d'Ivoire was presenting its needs in the area of the promotion and protection of human rights to the whole international community. Countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, emerging from crisis, faced huge difficulties in guaranteeing their citizens full enjoyment of their human rights. For that reason, the United Nations, so as to encourage international solidarity among its members, made available a variety of mechanisms to support requesting States.

20. It was incumbent on States to ensure the promotion and respect of the human rights of their citizens.

21. Côte d'Ivoire, mindful of that fundamental task but also of its current limitations, wished to make a solemn appeal to the entire United Nations system as well as to multilateral and bilateral partners to support its efforts in seven priority areas: peacebuilding; treaty body reports; combating violence against women and improving their living conditions; improving prison policy; adopting a national human rights policy; and working towards national reconciliation.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

22. During the interactive dialogue, 86 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

23. Chile acknowledged the complex political situation that the country had faced since the 2010 elections and noted the work of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission. It also acknowledged the information provided that described the progress made towards restoring the rule of law.

24. China commended Côte d'Ivoire on its National Development Plan. It welcomed the prioritization of poverty eradication and job creation in the context of economic and social development. It noted improvements to primary education and health services and cooperation with international bodies.

25. Comoros praised achievements in the areas of national reconciliation and social cohesion in the light of the crisis sweeping the country, although efforts still needed to be made at political, economic and social levels. It noted the national authorities' concern for prioritizing human rights.

26. The Congo noted the strengthening of legislation and measures to shed light on human rights violations and combat impunity. It called on Côte d'Ivoire to establish a follow-up mechanism for the implementation of recommendations.

27. Costa Rica noted the creation of investigative bodies to fight impunity for human rights violations. It commended the alignment of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles and urged it to strengthen the Commission.

28. Cuba noted the efforts made to implement previous recommendations, particularly after the instability experienced by the country. The establishment of the National Development Plan had exemplified the political will necessary to advance towards the development of the country and would result in enhanced protection of human rights.

29. The Czech Republic warmly welcomed the delegation.

30. The Democratic Republic of the Congo congratulated Côte d'Ivoire on its efforts to implement the recommendations, despite the difficulties it faced. It noted the reinforcement of the legal framework in order to address numerous human rights violations.

31. Djibouti noted the efforts to improve the human rights situation by establishing social dialogue and national human rights institutions. It welcomed the country's willingness to cooperate with international human rights mechanisms.

32. Egypt noted the thoroughness of the consultations during the preparation of the report, which demonstrated the country's willingness to engage with the human rights system and reflected its commitment to democracy.

33. Estonia hoped for a speedy enactment of the new legislation concerning human rights defenders. While it appreciated the steps taken to improve access to justice, further efforts were needed to combat corruption. It was concerned by the increase in violence against women and children.

34. France commended the cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and the Human Rights Council. It welcomed the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

35. Gabon praised the cooperation with international procedures and welcomed the ratification of various instruments. It welcomed the measures taken to combat discrimination against women and commended the establishment of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

36. Germany commended Côte d'Ivoire on the progress made since the previous UPR cycle. It welcomed the efforts that had contributed to an improvement of the general human rights situation in the country.

37. Ghana commended Côte d'Ivoire on its ratification of the Rome Statute, on the establishment of its Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and on the improvement in the country's security and economic situation.

38. Hungary commended Côte d'Ivoire on its national action plan against domestic and sexual violence but expressed concern at the delayed implementation of the plan. It was concerned that female genital mutilation (FGM) remained a widespread practice, and that millions of children held no birth certificate.

39. Indonesia welcomed developments concerning the normative and institutional human rights framework. It welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

40. Iraq praised the efforts of Côte d'Ivoire since the last report, which illustrated the country's willingness to advance, despite the difficulties it was facing. It welcomed measures to consolidate legislation and create institutions to promote human rights.

41. Ireland noted the ratification of the Rome Statute. While it welcomed the establishment of the two new commissions, it was concerned by the lack of accountability

for serious violations committed during the crisis of 2010. It was concerned by the prevalence of gender-based and sexual violence.

42. Israel appreciated the progress made since the first UPR cycle. It congratulated Côte d'Ivoire on its efforts to rebuild state institutions and on adopting a guidance paper on Ministry of Justice policy. It noted that CEDAW did not have sufficient visibility as a legal basis for eliminating discrimination against women.

43. Italy welcomed the efforts to promote reconciliation in the country. It noted that harmful traditional practices remained customary in the country although they were illegal. It commended the country's commitment to civil society and human rights defenders.

44. Latvia noted the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and the ratification of the Rome Statute. It was concerned by reports of gender-based violence and violence against children and women and encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to intensify efforts to protect the rights of those groups.

45. Lesotho welcomed the achievements of Côte d'Ivoire in harmonizing domestic legislation with regional and international human rights instruments. It commended the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman and the National Press Council.

46. Libya welcomed the efforts to promote human rights, strengthen national dialogue and foster civil peace and national reconciliation despite major difficulties facing the country. It noted the ratification of several instruments. It welcomed the National Development Plan, which would help build security and stability.

47. Liechtenstein acknowledged the efforts towards long-term improvement of the human rights situation in the country. It was concerned at the lack of comprehensive legislation on violence against women, reports of an increase in gender-based violence, and the continued practice of FGM.

48. Luxembourg welcomed the efforts to improve human rights. Efforts to combat violence against women and girls were insufficient. It was concerned at the lack of attention given to sexual violence and at the persistence of forced marriage and FGM.

49. Madagascar welcomed the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement. It also welcomed the various legislative measures to protect human rights, and progress regarding children's rights, reform of the judiciary and the fight against poverty. It encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to increase access to health care for vulnerable groups and to guarantee free education for all.

50. Malaysia noted the efforts regarding women's and children's rights and poverty reduction. It noted Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to resolving the challenges it faced through political dialogue, to furthering the cause of human rights and to restoring the rule of law.

51. Maldives commended the consideration and fulfilment of previous recommendations, and noted the agreement for visits by special procedures as well as the efforts regarding children's rights and the promotion of women's roles. It welcomed the adoption of the bill on human rights defenders.

52. Mali commended the implementation of various previous recommendations and actions to promote national reconciliation, including the social cohesion programme. It noted the country's full cooperation with United Nations bodies and called on the international community to support peacebuilding efforts.

53. Mauritania welcomed the efforts to protect and promote human rights and to uphold the rule of law through the enactment of legislation and through accession to a number of

international instruments, including the protocol to the African Charter, and the Rome Statute, and noted the abolition of the death penalty.

54. Mauritius welcomed the commitment to implement previous recommendations. It appreciated the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission and the adoption of the National Development Plan. It noted progress regarding primary education and encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to work towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 2.

55. Mexico noted the progress towards sustainable peace and political reconciliation. It appealed to Côte d'Ivoire to engage in fair transitional justice proceedings. It noted legislative reforms and the accession to international conventions on statelessness.

56. Montenegro requested details on efforts to improve cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC) and to strengthen national institutions, including the judiciary and the police. It welcomed efforts to combat FGM and noted the persistence of forced and early marriage. It encouraged enforcement of the law to prohibit those practices.

57. Morocco welcomed the country's commitment to national reconciliation. It commended Côte d'Ivoire's democratic achievements in the political, institutional and legislative spheres, and progress regarding the security and political situation. It commended the country's commitment to establishing a mechanism to follow up on recommendations.

58. Mozambique noted the country's unstable situation. It praised the institution of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and noted the draft legal framework concerning war victims. It congratulated Côte d'Ivoire on having adopted a national plan on domestic violence.

59. The Netherlands commended steps to investigate and prosecute offences against human rights defenders and journalists, and welcomed the adoption of the bill to protect their rights, as well as the ratification of the Rome Statute. It expressed concern regarding the protection of women's rights.

60. Nicaragua applauded the adoption of the National Development Plan, and noted the efforts towards national dialogue, reconciliation, and strengthening internal democratic processes. It encouraged continued efforts towards lasting peace and development.

61. The Niger welcomed the reconciliation efforts, the law on the National Human Rights Commission, and the National Development Plan. It encouraged the international community to provide technical assistance to ensure continued efforts, ratification of conventions and strengthened institutional capacity.

62. Nigeria commended the steps taken to align domestic legislation with international laws, despite shortfalls. It urged further efforts to ensure fundamental rights and basic freedoms. It invited the international community to support the protection of women's and children's rights and the provision of education and stable health care.

63. Norway expressed concern regarding arbitrary detention, the capacity, availability, affordability and independence of the courts, the prevalence of FGM, and the level of gender-based violence. It welcomed efforts to combat child labour, including the trafficking of children, and to support victims of gender-based violence.

64. Paraguay noted the ratification of the Rome Statute and encouraged the harmonization of domestic legislation with that document. It commended the ratification of CRPD and of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (OP-CEDAW). The Law on Marriage was an important step for women's rights, ensuring equal parental responsibility.

65. The Philippines applauded the steps taken to implement recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle. The international community should support reconciliation and human rights protection efforts. It noted the prioritization given to consolidating peace, combating violence against women and improving women's living conditions.

66. The Republic of Korea noted the Government's efforts to overcome challenges and improve human rights by establishing the National Human Rights Commission and the Commission on Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation. It commended the ratification of the Rome Statute and the signature of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

67. The Russian Federation welcomed the developments in the human rights situation since the first UPR cycle, including the ratification of OP-CEDAW and CRPD. It noted that legislation did not prohibit discrimination against women, and also noted continued occurrences of FGM and forced early marriage.

68. After the initial presentation, 47 States parties made comments in relation to the supporting documents for the review of Côte d'Ivoire. After those statements, most of which concerned the recommendations by the States parties, the head of the delegation welcomed the relevant and very useful contributions by the States parties aimed at strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire. He also responded to two of the questions raised.

69. In response to the question of Montenegro with regard to the level of cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and the International Criminal Court since the ratification of the Rome Statute, he said that there was good cooperation. A cooperation agreement had been in place since before the ratification, and Côte d'Ivoire was prepared to cooperate with the Court.

70. With regard to combating impunity, he said that Côte d'Ivoire was working towards achieving zero impunity. The Ivorian Government was aware that impunity was at the root of serious abuses and violations in the aftermath of the 2010 post-election crisis. The perpetrators of acts liable to criminal prosecution would be brought to justice.

71. With regard to the measures taken in relation to polygamy and early marriage, he said that Côte d'Ivoire had a system of monogamy and that polygamy was considered an offence. The legal age for marriage was set in legislation, and any derogation from that was punishable by law.

72. In response to the statement by Luxembourg concerning the trivialization of violence and the culture of impunity, he said that sexual violence could not be trivialized in Côte d'Ivoire. No country could experience peace if it did not punish such behaviour. Côte d'Ivoire strove to combat all forms of violation and impunity. All acts brought to the attention of the authorities were prosecuted.

73. In response to the questions submitted in advance, particularly those concerning the submission of reports to the treaty bodies, he emphasized that, since the end of the post-election crisis, Côte d'Ivoire had undertaken to prepare its reports to the human rights treaty bodies within the requested deadlines. Operational departments in the various ministries had been entrusted with the task.

74. However, the Government was in the process of reactivating the decree on the establishment of a committee to monitor implementation of international human rights instruments. That committee would, among other tasks, prepare the summary and periodic reports of Côte d'Ivoire to the relevant bodies of the United Nations and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

75. With regard to the ratification of international human rights instruments, the head of the delegation said that there were no obstacles to the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance or the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. Côte d'Ivoire was a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 6 of which suggested abolishing the death penalty.

76. As for the harmonization of national legislation with international standards, Côte d'Ivoire intended to address shortcomings in relation to rape as part of its reform of the standard codes. However, it should be borne in mind that articles 354 and 356 of the Ivorian Criminal Code criminalized rape and sexual harassment. Côte d'Ivoire had ratified the Rome Statute on 15 February 2013.

77. Côte d'Ivoire had signed the bilateral immunity agreements on 30 June 2003 and planned to ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and implement the Rome Statute in national law.

78. Rwanda applauded the creation of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the National Human Rights Commission, and of the national health policy document, the adoption of a national strategy for sustainable development, and the efforts to combat gender-based violence.

79. Senegal noted the creation of a ministerial human rights department, the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, and the efforts to combat impunity. It welcomed the implementation of the national strategy for sustainable development.

80. Sierra Leone commended Côte d'Ivoire on its legislative reforms and willingness to ensure political and institutional reform in conformity with international human rights conventions. It noted the efforts to provide social, legal and civil protection and welcomed the National Development Plan.

81. Singapore noted the improved security situation and encouraged further efforts to enhance the rule of law. It noted the legislative changes made to strengthen the administration of justice and the steps taken to promote the right to education.

82. Slovakia welcomed the ratification of the Rome Statute, and the law on protecting human rights defenders. It welcomed the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission. It expressed concern regarding gender-based violence and stated that violence against children must be addressed.

83. Slovenia commended the follow-up to the recommendations of the International Commission of Inquiry and the Human Rights Council made during the post-election crisis. It welcomed the ratification of the Rome Statute and the cooperation with ICC.

84. South Africa commended the efforts to improve human rights and fulfil international obligations, which should continue. It welcomed the adoption of the National Development Plan and the bringing into line of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles.

85. South Sudan commended the cooperation with all special procedures mandate holders and encouraged the Government to continue that cooperation. It called on the international community to provide support and assistance for implementation of the recommendations regarding, inter alia, poverty, discrimination, violence against women, FGM and detention conditions.

86. Spain welcomed the accession of Côte d'Ivoire to CRPD and to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961, and the creation of the National Human Rights Commission. It commended the steps taken to strengthen judicial independence. It

expressed concern regarding victims of sexual violence, and discrimination against persons with albinism.

87. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts made to improve the human rights situation since the first UPR cycle, despite the challenges the country was facing.

88. The Sudan welcomed the efforts to promote human rights and strengthen national institutions, despite the challenges facing the country. It paid tribute to the country's commitment to and cooperation with the review, and highlighted its efforts to implement recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle.

89. Sweden welcomed the positive developments regarding the prosecution of sexual violence, but expressed concern regarding FGM. Although assistance was provided to victims of rape and domestic violence, impunity remained a concern. It welcomed the efforts to pursue reconciliation and disarmament, although much remained to be done.

90. Switzerland expressed concern about the lack of judicial impartiality regarding human rights violations and acts of torture, the number of people at risk of statelessness, the number of cases of sexual violence, and violations of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and of those with HIV/AIDS.

91. Thailand encouraged the extending of a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders. It expressed concern about human rights violations, harmful gender stereotypes, and a lack of access to justice for women. It commended the ratification by Côte d'Ivoire of OP-CEDAW, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OP-CRC-SC).

92. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia asked about measures taken to address corruption in the judiciary, create an independent judiciary and overcome impunity. Welcoming the ratification of OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC, it urged the country to fulfil its reporting obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT). Sexual violence remained a concern.

93. Togo applauded the Government's commitment to implementing recommendations accepted in 2009, despite the challenges facing the country. It noted that Côte d'Ivoire had become a party to the majority of international human rights instruments. It welcomed the commitment to a transitional justice process.

94. Tunisia commended the political and institutional reform, the conformity of the National Human Rights Institution with the Paris Principles, and the ratification of the Rome Statute. The process for adopting the national human rights policy should be accelerated. Freedoms of civil society actors should be ensured.

95. Turkey noted the adoption of a national human rights policy and the law on human rights defenders, the ratification of international instruments and the collaboration with the Human Rights Council. It commended the national reconciliation policy and expressed concern regarding the poor levels of birth registration.

96. The United Arab Emirates recognized the implementation of previously accepted recommendations. It commended the steps taken to alleviate the impact of the post-election crisis on human rights and to promote national reconciliation. It encouraged capacity-building to meet priorities. It called upon the international community to provide technical assistance.

97. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission. Implementing the conclusions of

the National Commission of Inquiry report would address causes of violence and ensure equal justice. The United Kingdom encouraged cooperation on transitional justice.

98. The United States of America commended the passing of acts on acquisition of nationality by declaration, and the ratification of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, of 1961. Slow security sector reform and national reconciliation efforts were of concern. Child labour and human trafficking remained an issue.

99. Uruguay welcomed the ratification of the Rome Statute, the adoption of the National Development Plan and the bill on protection of human rights defenders. It encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to cooperate with the Independent Expert and to keep working against corporal punishment and sexual abuse in schools.

100. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the compliance of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles, and the ratification of CRPD, OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC. Genuine dialogue and cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire were fundamental to national reconciliation and lasting peace.

101. Algeria commended the efforts made towards national reconciliation, and the normative and institutional reform. It called on the international community to provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of Côte d'Ivoire to face human rights challenges.

102. Angola applauded the continued cooperation with human rights mechanisms and the ratification of CRPD and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It commended the efforts made towards national reconciliation and supported permanent political dialogue. It asked what progress had been made in eliminating FGM.

103. Argentina highlighted the ratification of key international human rights instruments. It encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen its national reconciliation policy to fully encompass the promotion and protection of human rights and to pay special attention to vulnerable groups such as internally displaced persons (IDPs).

104. Australia welcomed the conformity of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles, and the ratification of the Rome Statute. It noted the efforts made towards peace and security, and security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. It remained deeply concerned by the prevalence of sexual violence.

105. Bangladesh acknowledged the endeavours of Côte d'Ivoire to promote and protect human rights, including at the legislative and national policy levels. It noted that major challenges included restoring the rule of law, national reconciliation, attaining economic, social and cultural development goals, and combating poverty.

106. Belgium commended the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, and of OP-CEDAW, and the adoption of legislation on gender equality within marriage. It welcomed the country's cooperation with ICC, but encouraged it to step up its efforts in criminal justice.

107. Benin commended the efforts to promote and protect human rights and strengthen political dialogue, peace, security and economic and social reconstruction. It encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to continue those efforts and urged the international community to increase its support to the country.

108. The Plurinational State of Bolivia recognized the progress made since the first UPR. It encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to continue strengthening human rights protection through its institutions, legislation and national policies.

109. Botswana noted progress in implementing previous recommendations and encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to continue combating poverty and promoting civil and political rights. It was concerned at persistent discrimination and violence against women and at the lack of legislation prohibiting discrimination against women.

110. Brazil noted the efforts to address political, economic and social post-crisis challenges. Women's rights and the justice system remained concerns. It acknowledged the steps taken to comply with the recommendations from the last UPR cycle concerning discrimination against women.

111. Burkina Faso commended government efforts to promote and protect human rights following the serious post-electoral crisis. It welcomed the implementation of the core provisions of the 2007 Ouagadougou Agreement, and the national peace and reconciliation policy of Côte d'Ivoire.

112. Burundi welcomed the Government's improved national legislative and institutional framework, the adoption of a national development plan and the ratification of many international human rights instruments.

113. Cabo Verde welcomed the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, the adoption of a national human rights policy, legislation and a strategy to combat early marriage, and a national framework plan to combat poverty and promote development.

114. Canada encouraged the Government to continue combating violence against women, particularly focusing on FGM and on child, early and forced marriages, and expressed support for the national reconciliation process and government efforts to promote and protect the rights of all people.

115. The Central African Republic commended the efforts to implement the recommendations from the first UPR. It encouraged continued endeavours for national reconciliation, and implementation of the measures taken to shed light on serious human rights violations and to combat impunity.

116. Chad noted that Côte d'Ivoire continued to improve its human rights situation, that there had been broad consultations for the preparation of its report, and that it was party to the key international human rights instruments, demonstrating its commitment to the cause.

117. Ethiopia commended the ratification of CRPD and OP-CRC-AC, and the measures taken to promote education for all, develop primary education for all children, in both urban and rural areas, and eliminate disparities between boys and girls.

118. Portugal noted with satisfaction that Côte d'Ivoire had recently ratified the Rome Statute, adopted legislation on the protection of human rights defenders and established the National Human Rights Commission.

119. Responding to the concern expressed by Spain regarding the situation of persons with albinism in Côte d'Ivoire, the head of the delegation said that they did not face any discrimination in his country. He undertook, before the international community, to take action, if the need arose, in respect of any violations to which persons with albinism might be subjected.

120. On the issue of statelessness, he said that by ratifying the two conventions on statelessness Côte d'Ivoire had considerably reduced the risk of such cases. The Ivorian Government was fully aware of the risks arising from not obtaining civil registration documents.

121. With regard to traditional hunters, commonly known as dozos, the head of the delegation said that training and awareness-raising activities were being conducted to bring

them back to their areas of origin to dedicate themselves exclusively to their original activities.

122. With regard to corporal punishment and trafficking in children, he said that there was no tolerance in Ivorian legislation of ill-treatment or abuse in general or of such treatment of children in particular. He also highlighted the active involvement of the First Lady of Côte d'Ivoire in children's issues.

123. Responding to the final questions, particularly in relation to corruption in the judiciary, he said that the establishment of the High Authority for Good Governance and the adoption of the law on combating corruption and similar offences were intended to combat the phenomenon of corruption in all sectors of Ivorian public life, including the judiciary.

124. He added that judges were independent and made rulings they believed to be in compliance with the law and their convictions.

125. Despite the considerable progress made by Côte d'Ivoire in normalizing political life and building a State based on the rule of law, in which democracy was the only regulatory framework for political conduct, it should be acknowledged that much remained to be done, as was shown by the priorities outlined earlier.

126. The head of the delegation welcomed the universal periodic review as an extraordinary mechanism for the promotion and protection of human rights worldwide and, on behalf of the President, Alassane Ouattara, and the people of Côte d'Ivoire, paid tribute to all the States that had actively participated in the review for their constructive contributions, and to the international organizations. He urged them to continue to show solidarity with Côte d'Ivoire. In closing, he said that, more than ever, Côte d'Ivoire needed their support in order to attain its objectives ahead of 2020.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

127. **The recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Côte d'Ivoire:**

127.1 **Consider the accession to core human rights instruments (Lesotho); and to other main international human rights treaties that it is not yet a party to (Philippines);**

127.2 **Make efforts towards the ratification of the OP-CAT (Chile);**

127.3 **Ratify the OP-CAT (Ghana, Tunisia), as recommended previously in 2009 (Czech Republic) and take policy measures to prevent torture and ill-treatment (Estonia);**

127.4 **Accede to the OP-CAT as soon as possible (Uruguay);**

127.5 **Consider ratifying OP-CAT (Burkina Faso);**

127.6 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Ghana);**

127.7 **Consider acceding to the ICRMW (Chad);**

127.8 **Make efforts towards the ratification of ICCPR-OP 2 (Chile);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

127.9 **Ratify ICCPR-OP 2 (Rwanda) to abolish death penalty (France, Montenegro);**

127.10 **Accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Slovakia);**

127.11 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

127.12 **Fully implement CEDAW (Israel);**

127.13 **Ratify the third Optional Protocol to CRC (Portugal);**

127.14 **Sign (Portugal) ratify (France, Portugal, Tunisia) and accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as soon as possible (Uruguay);**

127.15 **Continue efforts to implement the total prohibition of torture and ill-treatment by integrating CAT into domestic legislation and ratify OP-CAT (Costa Rica);**

127.16 **Incorporate CAT into domestic law in order to define crimes of torture and incorporate it in the national legislation (France);**

127.17 **Revise the penal code and criminal procedure code and within this framework the definition and criminalization of torture (Cabo Verde);**

127.18 **Criminalize torture and other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the Penal Code (Belgium);**

127.19 **Continue to adapt national legislation in order to better implement the provisions of international treaties (Russian Federation);**

127.20 **Continue to develop the institutional and legal framework in respect of human rights (Lesotho);**

127.21 **Review the Criminal and Criminal Procedural Codes in order to bring them into line with international standards (Russian Federation);**

127.22 **Review its national legislation in order to ensure its full alignment with obligations under the Rome Statute, in particular by incorporating provisions enabling cooperation with the Court (Latvia);**

127.23 **Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the ICC and accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC) (Estonia);**

127.24 **Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute, including by incorporating provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with ICC and to investigate and prosecute genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes effectively before its national courts (Liechtenstein);**

127.25 **Continue its full cooperation with ICC (Burkina Faso);**

127.26 **Introduce legislative measures to strengthen the rule of law and consolidate cooperation between national and international mechanisms to fight against impunity notably between the ICC, the Special Investigation Unit, and the military court (Canada);**

127.27 **Quickly complete the alignment of the national legislation with the provisions of the Rome Statute (Tunisia);**

127.28 **Adopt legislative measures for an effective implementation of the Rome Statute (Uruguay);**

127.29 **Revise its legislation to bring it into line with the requirements of the Rome Statue, so that, for example, statutes of limitations are not applicable to crimes against humanity, ensuring that all persons regardless of their position or rank are liable to prosecution as well as including responsibility of superior officers for crimes against humanity and war crimes committed with their knowledge (Belgium);**

127.30 **Swiftly adopt the law on the protection of human rights defenders by the Ivorian Parliament, and its immediate implementation (Czech Republic);**

127.31 **Adopt a comprehensive law on the trafficking in persons, including women and children (Sierra Leone);**

127.32 **Fully align its national legislation with the CEDAW, including by eliminating all discriminatory provisions from national laws and by supporting its full implementation with practical as well as policy measures (Estonia);**

127.33 **Intensify its efforts to combat violence against women by criminalizing and implementing comprehensive laws prohibiting sexual and gender-based violence and female genital mutilation, and by providing the necessary support to victims of sexual and gender-based violence (Liechtenstein);**

127.34 **Continue and strengthen its efforts towards enforcing the law on female genital mutilation (Norway);**

127.35 **Take necessary steps to enforce laws covering violence, including sexual violence, against women and girls and support to victims to ensure that perpetrators are sanctioned (Norway);**

127.36 **Take all the necessary measures to criminalize violence against women and girls and adopt a committed and determined criminal policy to fight against this surge (Luxembourg);**

127.37 **Criminalize domestic violence in the Penal Code (Paraguay);**

127.38 **Adopt a comprehensive law on violence against women (South Africa);**

127.39 **Carry on the legislative amendments to repeal all discriminatory provisions against women and adopt a comprehensive law on violence against women (Turkey);**

127.40 **Include in its criminal law the definition of rape and other crimes of a sexual nature, according to International Law (Uruguay);**

127.41 **Adopt a specific law on domestic violence, including by criminalizing marital rape (Belgium);**

127.42 **Enact legislation dealing with prohibiting violence against women and implement it in law and practice (Botswana);**

127.43 **Take measures both in legislation and practice to ensure the rights of children, including access to education and health, birth registration, combating child labour and violence against them (Costa Rica);**

127.44 **Guarantee that the legal and institutional framework ensures that children in conflict with the law be dealt with in a manner that conforms to international standards (South Africa);**

127.45 **Enhance the activities of the National Commission for Human Rights and ensure its conformity with the Paris Principles (France);**

127.46 **Create an independent Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ghana);**

127.47 **Continue its efforts in empowering the National Human Rights Commission, in particular by holding consultations with all stakeholders with a view to making necessary adjustments to the existing law so as to ensure the Commission is in line with the Paris Principles in respect of its mandate, composition, organization, functioning, independence and means (Indonesia);**

127.48 **Ensure that its NHRI is in conformity with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);**

127.49 **Focus on the five priority areas identified by the Government (Ghana);**

127.50 **Continue its efforts to overcome its domestic challenges and constraints with a view to improving the human rights situation in the country (Malaysia);**

127.51 **Establish a National Action Plan for the priorities, initiatives and commitments it has identified in its UPR report with a view to improving the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire (Mauritius);**

127.52 **Continue to advance in tackling, in an efficient and responsible manner, the structural underlying causes of discrimination against women (Comoros);**

127.53 **Approve the national strategy to promote gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women, and to strengthen mechanisms responsible for monitoring its effective implementation (Maldives);**

127.54 **Strengthen the national policy against sexual violence, in cooperation with the UN and civil society and pursue its efforts to promote women's rights in particular to fight against all forms of genital mutilation and forced and early marriages (France);**

127.55 **Strengthen the protection and assistance provided to victims in the national action plan against domestic and sexual violence, including measures to encourage complaints, and access to justice, legal advice, medical and psychological attention (Mexico);**

127.56 **Undertake a comprehensive legal and cultural awareness-raising campaign on sexual and gender-based violence including issues such as rape, forced marriage, female genital mutilation and domestic violence (Ireland);**

127.57 **Pursue efforts to combat violence against women, notably by intensifying awareness-raising campaigns about respect for women's rights (State of Palestine);**

127.58 **Continue ongoing efforts and adopt effective measures and policies to stop and prevent sexual violence against women and girls, as recommended previously in 2009 (Sweden);**

127.59 **Continue efforts to fight violence against women, including by raising awareness on the fight against female genital mutilation (Algeria);**

127.60 **Allocate greater resources to combat sexual violence and to prosecute perpetrators (Australia);**

127.61 **Take effective action to protect women and children from sexual violence, including by strengthening and implementing legislation against**

domestic violence and providing counselling services and safe places for victims (Germany);

127.62 **Facilitate the filing of complaints by victims of sexual violence by assigning women (officers) to police stations and subsidize medical certificates attesting to such violence (Hungary);**

127.63 **Consolidate the progress achieved in the field of human rights education and training, by regularly organizing, with the assistance of the international community, seminars and awareness-raising workshops on human rights, particularly for members of the security forces and the judiciary (Morocco);**

127.64 **Implement policies aimed primarily at judicial and police officers, which combat stereotypes that normalize violence against women, in order to create a proper atmosphere for victims to file complaints on such acts (Paraguay);**

127.65 **Intensify awareness-raising and educational campaigns to supplement current programmes aimed at empowering women, with a particular focus on identifying and countering discriminatory perceptions and actions or practices that could endanger the safety and security of women and girls (Philippines);**

127.66 **Adopt a national strategy to combat violence against women and to ensure equal participation of women in political and social life (Russian Federation);**

127.67 **Take further measures to improve transparency and clarification on its policies and measures to promote gender equality, especially with regard to the implementation of Act No. 2013-33 (Netherlands);**

127.68 **Continue working on the elaboration of its national human rights policy for its prompt implementation and take into account the constructive contributions arising from this review in the aforementioned policy (Nicaragua);**

127.69 **Strengthen the inclusive approach in the implementation of the national policy for the promotion and protection of Human Rights (Senegal);**

127.70 **Step up efforts to strengthen the process of national reconciliation (Congo);**

127.71 **Redouble its efforts to succeed in the national reconciliation process (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

127.72 **Strengthen the action of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission in line with the National Programme on Social Cohesion (France);**

127.73 **Speed up the national reconciliation process, so as to consolidate the progress towards the enjoyment of human rights by its people, with the support of the international community (Mozambique);**

127.74 **Continue the dialogue and positive measures to foster national reconciliation and social cohesion (Senegal);**

127.75 **Continue the policy of national reconciliation and consider, if necessary, elaboration of further measures with a view to fostering the process of reconciliation (Slovakia);**

127.76 **Continue the process of national reconciliation (Algeria);**

127.77 **Continue its efforts to finalize the national reconciliation process so as to preserve the promotion and protection of human rights (Angola);**

127.78 **Ensure the participation of all political parties, civil society organizations and community leaders in the work of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Australia);**

127.79 **Continue its dialogue on the national reconciliation process through the work of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission by ensuring that the search for truth is a fundamental principle of the Commission, so that it produces recommendations for fair and unbiased actions, and adopt these recommendations at the earliest (Canada);**

127.80 **Redouble its efforts to reintegrate former combatants (Australia);**

127.81 **Continue its efforts to identify war victims and compensate the damages (Togo);**

127.82 **Take full use of technical assistance of the UN and Ivorian NGOs dealing with women's rights to finalize the strategy and implement it accordingly, once adopted (Slovenia);**

127.83 **Continue to move forward through the adoption of all measures and policies that can achieve greater efficiency in the promotion and protection of human rights, and the promotion of the rule of law (Burundi);**

127.84 **Adopt a multiannual action plan to implement the National Policy on Human Rights, and the recommendations of the Human Rights Council, with an effective monitoring structure (Cabo Verde);**

127.85 **Implement the National Commission of Inquiry recommendations to ensure that those responsible for violations of human rights, from all parties are held accountable for their actions as soon as possible (Canada);**

127.86 **Strengthen the implementation of the recommendations of the International Commission on Access to Justice and Victims Assistance, and of those observations made by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile);**

127.87 **Extend the deadline for late registration of births and put in place a simple and free birth registration procedure as well as a national strategy to raise awareness on the importance of birth registration (Hungary);**

127.88 **Continue building its national capacities and implement its priorities as they were specified in its national report (United Arab Emirates);**

127.89 **Develop a comprehensive policy aimed at strengthening the judicial system, and rule of law (Botswana);**

127.90 **Continue the implementation of the national strategy to encourage women to stand for elections and elected positions (Algeria);**

127.91 **Submit its initial report to the Committee against Torture which is fifteen years overdue (Republic of Korea);**

127.92 **Submit its backlog of outstanding reports to the concerned treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);**

127.93 **Cooperate with the mandate holders of special procedures and treaty bodies (Chad);**

127.94 **Continue its cooperation with the treaty bodies and submit its outstanding reports (Togo);**

127.95 **Request the necessary aid and technical assistance to the international community, in particular to the United Nations bodies dealing with development, to support the initiatives of the National Development Plan (Morocco);**

127.96 **Pursue the reforms engaged for the protection of children and gender equality (Djibouti);**

127.97 **Make every effort to completely abolish all forms of discrimination against women (Burundi);**

127.98 **Speed up the process of identification of discriminatory provisions against women (Paraguay);**

127.99 **Continue its fight against discrimination against women (Bangladesh);**

127.100 **Strengthen measures to expand women's access to land and to microfinance and microcredit at low interest rates (Egypt);**

127.101 **Double its efforts to enhance the enjoyment of women of their legitimate rights and protect them from all forms of violations (Sudan);**

127.102 **Take all necessary measures to further promote the rights of women and girls, including abolishing all discriminatory laws, implementing the national action plan to combat sexual violence and ending female genital mutilation (Brazil);**

127.103 **Take concrete measures to protect the rights of people with albinism, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Office of the High Commissioner, and raise awareness among society about their situation (Spain);**

127.104 **Adopt measures to stop aggressions and discrimination against persons suffering from albinism (Central African Republic);**

127.105 **Reduce overcrowding and improve physical situation of prisoners and administrative management in prisons (Spain);**

127.106 **Consider incorporating the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders, otherwise known as the "Bangkok Rules", as part of its programme to enhance the condition of detainees in prisons (Thailand);**

127.107 **Refrain from arbitrary arrests and make every effort to bring detainees before a judge within the statutory deadline of 48 hours (Germany);**

127.108 **End all arbitrary detention and strengthen the capacity on the judicial system as addressed in the country report following the previous Universal Periodic Review (Norway);**

127.109 **Continue improving conditions of detention, notably through the separation of quarters of children, women and men in detention facilities where this has not been achieved yet (State of Palestine);**

127.110 **Continue to take measures to ensure in practice the protection of children against sale and trafficking, in accordance with Act No. 2010-272, and ensure that persons engaging in the sale and trafficking of children are prosecuted (Egypt);**

127.111 Intensify the initiatives aimed at both preventing child and women trafficking, child labour, forced prostitution, and facilitating the social reintegration of the victims (Italy);

127.112 Take necessary measures to eliminate worst forms of child labour, specifically in mining, forced begging, and commercial sexual exploitation (United States of America);

127.113 Thoroughly investigate human rights violations perpetrated by all sides after the 2010 presidential elections and fully cooperate with the ICC's investigations (Czech Republic);

127.114 Ensure an equitable and impartial approach to the administration of justice so that all perpetrators responsible for violent crimes are held to account, irrespective of their political, tribal or religious background (Ireland);

127.115 Ensure that all those responsible for serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law are brought to justice in accordance with its international obligations (Israel);

127.116 Ensure that all the initiatives taken in the field of reconciliation comply with international standards on human rights, beginning with a comprehensive fight against impunity (Italy);

127.117 Promote national reconciliation by investigating crimes, accountability measures and reparation for victims (Mexico);

127.118 Reinforce the judicial system which ensures that serious human rights perpetrators are brought to justice (Republic of Korea);

127.119 Strengthen mechanisms which facilitate access to justice for victims of atrocities including sexual violence (Sierra Leone);

127.120 Continue to undertake measures to enhance the rule of law to protect the rights of its people (Singapore);

127.121 Prosecute all presumed perpetrators of human rights violations (Switzerland);

127.122 Continue efforts initiated in order to prosecute all perpetrators of serious human rights violations and provide assistance to victims (Argentina);

127.123 Ensure fair and rapid justice for all perpetrators of human rights violations (Burkina Faso);

127.124 Strengthen the judiciary and police bodies for the prevention of sexual violence, in particular through increasing the number of women and their visibility in the police and the justice system (Portugal);

127.125 Strengthen awareness campaigns on the harmful consequences of female genital mutilation and bring all excision practitioners to justice (Hungary);

127.126 Thoroughly investigate all allegations of sexual violence and bring perpetrators of such crimes to justice, in accordance with international standards, as recommended previously in 2009 (Sweden);

127.127 Undertake all necessary measures to end impunity for sexual violence by investigating all allegations of sexual violence and to prosecute individuals against whom there is sufficient evidence of such abuses (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);

127.128 Guarantee to women effective access to the courts and strengthen assistance and support to victims (Argentina);

127.129 Develop a comprehensive policy aimed at strengthening the judicial system, focusing on the effective access to justice for women (Israel);

127.130 Take measures to facilitate access to justice for victims of sexual violence, such as by issuing the medical certificates necessary to lodge complaints for sexual violence (Belgium);

127.131 Improve access to legal assistance and ensure compensation for victims, especially female victims of sexual violence (Burkina Faso);

127.132 Work towards fostering the independence of the Judiciary and reducing the number of people in pretrial detention without substantiated charges (Brazil);

127.133 Engage without any delay to prosecute all those who have committed serious violations of human rights, in particular during the post-electoral crisis in 2010, without any consideration of their ethnic, religious or political status (Luxembourg);

127.134 Step up their efforts and undertake credible investigations and prosecutions against members of both sides of the post-electoral conflict, including the security forces, thus contributing to the end of impunity (Slovenia);

127.135 Take appropriate measures to expedite the ongoing legal proceedings against supporters of former President Laurent Gbagbo, and investigate and punish, when appropriate, crimes committed by the forces of President Ouattara (Spain);

127.136 Continue to fight impunity by pursuing crimes that occurred during or in conjunction with the post-electoral conflict and previous conflicts in the country, regardless of which side in the conflicts the perpetrators belonged to. This includes continuing cooperation with the International Criminal Court (Sweden);

127.137 Implement the report of the National Inquiry Commission and the commitments taken to fight against impunity, by prosecuting the presumed perpetrators of human rights abuses during the post-electoral crisis regardless of their political affiliation (France);

127.138 Expedite its fight against impunity and prosecute the perpetrators of serious violations of human rights committed during the post-electoral crisis (Turkey);

127.139 Ensure that all parties responsible for the post-election crimes of 2010 be brought to justice regardless of their political affiliation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

127.140 Develop a comprehensive transitional justice strategy that will encompass accountability, reparations, security sector reform and judicial reform ahead of the presidential elections in October 2015 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

127.141 Investigate, and when appropriate, prosecute perpetrators of serious crimes, including abuses perpetrated by both sides of the post-election violence, on a non-discriminatory basis and regardless of their ethnic, religious, or

political affiliations, to promote national reconciliation and the rule of law (United States of America);

127.142 Continue to prioritize the investigation and prosecution of serious international crimes regardless of political affiliation and cooperate with the International Criminal Court in this regard (Australia);

127.143 Take concrete steps to combat impunity with respect to human rights abuses committed by security forces, including dozos, by increasing governmental oversight of their operations, investigating credible allegations, and prosecuting cases where appropriate (United States of America);

127.144 Improve local administrative and judicial mechanisms to recover lands in the shortest possible time (Spain);

127.145 Give priority to resolving conflicts related to land tenure (Burkina Faso);

127.146 Adopt measures to ensure open and free campaign before the 2015 presidential elections, grant the opposition representatives access to all State-controlled media, and promote work of all journalists (Czech Republic);

127.147 Leave no stone unturned to address all outstanding electoral reform issues to guarantee free and fair elections in 2015 (Ghana);

127.148 Spare no efforts in creating conditions conducive to the peaceful and democratically credible holding of the 2015 presidential elections, in particular by convening a solid voter registration process reforming as necessary the National Election Commission (Indonesia);

127.149 Take the adequate measures to enlarge the space allocated to civil society (Djibouti);

127.150 Step up its efforts to protect civil society space within the country (Italy);

127.151 Pursue efforts to improve the living conditions of women, notably through measures aimed at encouraging women to stand for elective office and to seek public appointments, as well as through measures aimed at facilitating women's access to credit, land, and to basic health services (State of Palestine);

127.152 Continue the efforts to facilitate the registration of births and create awareness of the importance of this procedure, which allows access to all other rights and basic services such as education and health (Turkey);

127.153 Conduct awareness campaigns to promote birth registration of all children and take the necessary measures to ensure easy and effective access to free birth registration for the newborn (Mexico);

127.154 Continue ongoing efforts to reduce the rates of maternal mortality (Egypt);

127.155 Strengthen efforts to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality (South Africa);

127.156 Take concrete measures to improve victim assistance, including health and psychosocial help, to victims of sexual violence and rape, also by providing free medical certificates to rape survivors, since this for most victims unaffordable document is deemed crucial in the course of any pursued investigations (Slovenia);

127.157 **Remove any obstruction of the right to justice for victims of sexual violence and provide them with effective treatments (Spain);**

127.158 **Share experience with states within the region and benefit from their experiences in combating female genital mutilation (South Sudan);**

127.159 **Continue effectively the fight against female genital mutilation (Togo);**

127.160 **Continue efforts to sensitize public officials on the respect for women's rights, in particular the fight against female genital mutilation (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

127.161 **Continue its efforts in the social field, in particular for those most in need, especially in the field of nutrition, health and education (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

127.162 **Increase its efforts through targeted and comprehensive measures, especially in education, in order to eliminate traditional harmful practices, such as FGM and early and forced marriage (Italy);**

127.163 **Continue and strengthen efforts to provide quality education for all, especially free primary education for children and education for persons with disabilities (Maldives);**

127.164 **With support from UNESCO and ILO, continue to strengthen its education system and vocational training especially for youth (Singapore);**

127.165 **Continue current efforts to provide every child with good quality basic education (Egypt);**

127.166 **Urge to take measures for the introduction of specific modules on human rights at all levels of education, and to continue its cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms, boost the national framework of humanitarian consultation created by the decree of 23 January 2013 and to strengthen the role of NGOs' interface and civil society (Burkina Faso);**

127.167 **Continue to create the conditions to facilitate the voluntary reparation of Ivorian refugees in accordance with the Tripartite Agreement (Ghana);**

127.168 **Adopt additional measures that tend to develop a comprehensive strategy that tends to address the needs of IDPs and provide sustainable solutions (Argentina);**

127.169 **Strengthen monitoring and supervision by relevant environmental agencies in order to ensure that toxic waste is treated in an environmentally sound manner (Egypt);**

127.170 **Intensify efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals within the remaining period (Ethiopia);**

127.171 **Continue, with the assistance of the international community, to implement its plans for economic and social development and further reduce poverty so as to lay a firm foundation for improving peoples' livelihood (China);**

127.172 **Strengthen measures taken to fight poverty and unemployment, including through the intensified implementation of programmes in the National Development Plan for 2012–2015 in order to combat poverty and foster development (Ethiopia);**

127.173 Continue its efforts on poverty reduction (Cuba);

127.174 Continue its fight against poverty with international community's support (Bangladesh);

127.175 Continue to consolidate efforts to combat extreme poverty and improve the economic situation in the country, while ensuring that marginalized sectors, including persons with disabilities and migrants, are given equal and fair access to labour opportunities (Philippines);

127.176 Work towards the effective implementation of the national development plan that was adopted in March 2012 in its six points (Sudan);

127.177 Redouble actions to improve the compliance with the human right to water (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));

127.178 Consider the promotion and protection of the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)).

128. The following recommendations will be examined by Côte d'Ivoire, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 27th session of the Human Rights Council in September 2014:

128.1 Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute, if possible with a view to contributing to the activation of the jurisdiction of the ICC over the crime of aggression at the beginning of 2017 (Liechtenstein);

128.2 Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia) as a matter of priority (Thailand);

128.3 Fulfil its obligations in accordance with CAT, immediately submit its overdue initial national report to the Committee against Torture and include a specific individual offence criminalizing acts of torture as well as a definition of torture in the national legislation (Czech Republic);

128.4 Consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

128.5 Extend a standing invitation to all Human Rights Council special procedures (Montenegro, Portugal, Republic of Korea);

128.6 Better protect LGBTI persons and persons with AIDS against any act of discrimination and violence and review its legislation in this context (Switzerland).

129. The following recommendations did not enjoy the support of Côte d'Ivoire and would thus be noted:

129.1 Take further steps to prevent discrimination on the grounds of gender identity and sexual orientation and to raise awareness on its consequences (Netherlands);

129.2 Conduct such specific awareness-raising campaigns which can help to sensitize the general Ivorian public regarding the rights of LGBTI persons (Slovenia).

130. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

[*English only*]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Côte d'Ivoire was headed by Mr. Gnénéma Mamadou Coulibaly and composed of the following members:

- Kouadio Adjoumani, Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations;
- Mamadou Diane, Adviser Counsellor of the President of the Republic;
- Fidéle Sarassoro, Adviser to the President, Director of ADDR;
- Bako Jean Fructueux, Deputy Chief of Cabinet – Ministry of Justice;
- Acka Kassy Joseph, Technical Adviser of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister – Ministry of Economy, Finances and Budget;
- Ouattara Siaka Stevens, Technical Adviser of the Cabinet of the State Ministry – Ministry of the Interior and Security;
- Koffi Yao Bernard, Technical Adviser in charge of Conventions of the Ministry of the Environment, Urban Health and Sustainable Development;
- Oulai Zagni Madeléne, Deputy of the National Assembly;
- Marie-Christine Bocoum, Commission Director – Economic and Social Council;
- Koné Mariatou, Director Coordinator of the National Programme for Social Cohesion;
- Kamaté Banhouman, Director of Promotion of Human Rights and Public Liberties;
- Agoh Gérard, Vice Director on Legislation – Ministry of Defense;
- Frank Aymar Douzan, Minister in charge of the Economy, Finances and Budget;
- Zouon Bi Tidou Nestor, First Counsellor to the Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Tiémoko Moriko, Counsellor, Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Bakayoko Nogozene, Counsellor, Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Silué Karim, Counsellor, Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Bamba Lanciné Joël, Counsellor in charge of Protocol of the Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Dié Mindéba Hanna Grâce, Assistant to the Direction of Legal Affairs – Ministry of State – Minister of Planning and Development;
- Yéboua Kouassi Martin, member of the Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Benson Eba Fatim, Permanent Mission at Geneva.